SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Planning Conferences with M. Abramtchik and B. Ragula of the BNR from 10-14 September 1956.

1. Background:

The DC/SR/7/DOB, [redacted] met with the President of the BNR, M. Abramtchik, in Paris in December 1955 while on a REDSOX operational survey trip. [redacted] expressed the view that the U.S. Government was desirous of maintaining continued contact with the BNR. The DC of DOB further noted that the possibility of running REDSOX operations in conjunction and with the knowledge of the BNR was possible; not on the bilateral arrangement which existed during the 1950-1954 period, but rather one of unilateral action control solely by the U.S. Government, the only exception to this arrangement being the disposition of the intelligence "take." If during the course of any operational activity employing BNR assets, both internal and external, information received of value to the BNR would be relayed to them. M. Abramtchik agreed to this arrangement and further talks in Paris were terminated with the understanding that specific operational details and planning would be continued in the U.S. upon the arrival of Abramtchik later in the year.

2. 10 September:

a. Abramtchik arrived in the U.S. in August but did not meet with SR/7/DOB staff officers until 10 September 1956. The period between his actual arrival in the U.S. and the 10 September date was devoted to discussions with the American Committee in New York re the Paris Bloc of which Abramtchik is chairman and to BNR organisational activities in Toronto, Canada. Abramtchik was met at the Union Station Terminal by the undersigned case officer and taken to the Ralsigh Hotel where he stayed during the entire course of the discussions.

b. In order to spare CSR/7/DOB and the DC/SR/7/DOB unnecessary exposure to the dialectics of former AEQUOR operations and their somewhat unpleasant and abrupt conclusions, the undersigned case officer met with Abramtchik alone. These pre-conference discussions were most satisfactory and afforded the undersigned an opportunity to regain some of the rapport which had been lost with the suspension of joint BNR/CIA operational activities in 1954. It must be noted that Abramtchik appeared to be completely in a forgiving mood and the discussions of former AEQUOR operations were satisfactorily concluded. No mention was made of the $30,000 due to the BNR as the beneficiary on the insurance arrangement made with the members of AEQUOR team 2.

c. The new operational conference began in a general fashion. Abramtchik attempted to bring the undersigned up-to-date on his political activity. He told of his subsequent reappointment as chairman of the Paris Bloc and its futile negotiations with the American Committee.

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As a matter of general interest, Abramtchik indicated that the American Committee was still dominated by Russian imperialistic thinking, and he was very sceptical that the Paris Bloc would work in conjunction with the American Committee since the latter group still insisted on a non-predetermination policy.

d. Turning to operational details, Abramtchik asked the case officer whether or not it was in his power to stop the immigration of an individual whom the Byelorussian agent immigration felt was a Soviet agent. He was told that this activity did not fall into the purview of the case officer. However, if he would be willing to relate the details, it would be possible to transmit them to the interested people. Abramtchik began by stating that an individual by the name of BILKEVICH or BELKEVICH now living in Paris was attempting to immigrate to the U.S. As far as Abramtchik knew, this person had already been granted a visa and was preparing for his trip to the U.S. The derogatory information as expressed by Abramtchik is as follows:

> In 1946 BELKEVICH was a constant companion of a suspected MIS agent by the name of Alexander YATSEVICH, about 50 years of age, now residing in Cleveland, Ohio. YATSEVICH was born in Minsk and came to the U.S. about 3 months ago. Prior to Workd War II he had been a teacher in the Soviet Union. Immediately upon his arrival in the U.S., YATSEVICH began a violent campaign against the existing Byelorussian church in Cleveland. Abramtchik noted that the younger elements of this church group were planning to inflict physical punishment on YATSEVICH. Abramtchik disuaded this brash move, and the desire to hurt YATSEVICH manifested itself in a social shunning. BELKEVICH, according to Abramtchik, seemed to be under the influence of YATSEVICH. He was known to be a constant companion of YATSEVICH while they were in Europe, and YATSEVICH sponsored BELKEVICH's immigration to the U.S. Abramtchik suspects that BELKEVICH may have blackmail material on YATSEVICH since BELKEVICH was known to be a student at what Abramtchik termed a "spy school" in Austria run by the Soviets in 1946.

e. Another CI possibility existed in Canada among the Byelorussian groups. There, Vladimir FINKOVSKI, an orthodox priest from France, immigrated to Canada under the auspices of the CHMARA organization which the Byelorussian immigration feels is a communist front. Abramtchik noted that in 1946 and 1947 FINKOVSKI had indicated his intentions of going to the USSR. However, he immigrated to Australia and became prominent in Byelorussian politics in Australia, prior to his arrival in Canada.

3. 11 September 1956:

a. While in Munich, Abramtchik had contact with [redacted] He asked [redacted] if the latter could arrange for the transfer of the BNR archives to a safe holding area preferably the U.S. This information was relayed to the undersigned via cable. The only stipulations set down by Abramtchik were that in the event of Byelorussian independence these archives would be returned to the legal owners since they contained treaties, political negotiations and other historical documents from the period 1917 to 21. Abramtchik inherited these files from President Zakharcsuk upon the President's death in 1944 in Germany. Abramtchik smuggled the more valuable

papers of the archives among his personal belongings to France and kept them hidden in Paris until the end of the German occupation. The second stipulation was for the microfilming of the original documents by the U.S. and having them catalogued under the supervision of a BNR historian, preferably Dr. Vitaut Tumash. However, Abramtchik said this matter was not urgent.

b. At this point of the conference, Abramtchik asked the undersigned case officer for a "friend to friend" discussion. The case officer stated that he was honored to be so considered. Abramtchik began by asking whether or not he should arrange for the immigration to the U.S. of his wife and son. The case officer indicated that although this was Abramtchik's personal affair and no attempt was being made to prejudice him in favor of an American immigration, the fact that his family would be in the U.S. would ensure the safety of his family and give Abramtchik peace of mind. Abramtchik agreed. It was the opinion of the undersigned that Abramtchik's mind was already made up, and he was seeking nothing more than a confirmation of his views. The benefits of American education for his son, who is now 3 years old, and the companionship offered among the Byelorussian immigration in New York for his wife were offered as additional incentives in favor of the proposed immigration. Abramtchik then asked whether or not the case officer could assist in the proposed immigration. He was told to contact [redacted] whom Abramtchik knows as [redacted] at the Paris embassy and have [redacted] begin the action. If it becomes necessary to assist in the move, the undersigned would be more than glad in helping from this end. Abramtchik expressed some concern about an attempt on his life by the RIS which he felt was possible at any moment. He further expressed some anxiety about the welfare of his wife and child living in a Paris suburb. He then began to extoll the advantages of living in the U.S. and stated that he would contact [redacted] upon his return to Paris by the middle of November.

c. One of the first items on the agenda was the discussion of a reserve group of Byelorussian emigrees who could be used in a "hot" war situation. The proposed cadre group, Abramtchik was told, would be used only in the event of a "hot" war and in support of U.S. military objectives. The plan, as outlined to Abramtchik, visualized a group of 10 to 15 Byelorussians under the leadership of a PA, whether they be of the BNR membership or not, who could be spotted, recruited, assessed, and placed into nationality groups which would be organized under project ARREADY. Basically, the plan would take these persons from their permanent geographic locations to a previously designated site, i.e., Ft. Bragg, and give them two weeks training. Under this arrangement, it would be possible for the cadre group to be contained as a trained unit to develop an Esprit de corps. The two week training would be given during the normal vacation period and would provide excellent cover. The only obligation on the part of the cadre members would be to write to a letter drop and apprise the case officer of any changes in their personal status.

d. Abramtchik was asked to submit a list of persons in the Byelorussian immigration in the U.S. whom he felt would be an asset to this activity. Abramtchik expressed his intense desire to foster this activity and deemed it one of the most essential activities that can be undertaken during the cold war phase of world politics. He injected, somewhat bitterly, the fiasco of earlier attempts at the formation of a

cadre in Germany. He was reassured that these two approaches had nothing in common as far as organization and disposition was concerned. Abramtchik subsided in his attack and finally dropped the subject. He agreed to furnish the case officer with as many names as he could obtain. He repeatedly asked whether or not the names could include individuals now located in Canada, England, France, Belgium, Germany and Australia. He was told that the plan, as envisaged at the present time, must remain practical and it certainly would not be practical to alert the elements in foreign countries in the event the activity is not approved. Abramtchik began a historical summary on the need for cadre groups, noting that Germany and Russia had been preparing such elements prior to World War II and were still in the process of developing this activity. He cited the example of the Russian partisan groups during World War II and the German occupation of Paris.

e. However, he reserved any direct answer until he could speak to Dr. Boris Ragula, his former operations chief, now residing in Canada. Abramtchik kept insisting that Ragula knew the location of any worthwhile personalities and their status better than he. Since the undersigned was most anxious to meet with Ragula, it was proposed that telephone contact be made with Ragula and that he be requested to come to Washington immediately for the talks. Abramtchik expressed the fact that he was aware that a war in the near future is highly improbable, but indicated that cadre of approximately a battalion strength should be organized. He was informed that this was impractical as was attested 3 years ago, and a smaller group designed to perform the original functions outlined in 1953 should be organized.

4. 12 September 1956:

a. After several phone calls to ~~Hamilton~~ , Canada, Abramtchik finally contacted Boris Ragula. Ragula informed Abramtchik that it would be rather difficult for him, Ragula, to come to Washington on such short notice since he had patients to whom he must attend, and he could not find another doctor to take over his calls. However, as it developed, Ragula was able to make arrangements and planned to arrive the following day, 13 September, at 1000 hours. A fog delayed the flight and Ragula finally came to Washington at 1515 hours. He registered at the Raleigh Hotel and utilized the double room which Abramtchik had been using.

b. Prior to the actual arrival, the undersigned case officer began to discuss the possible fate of the remaining members of AEQUOR Team II with Abramtchik. No mention was made of the $30,000 insurance which would be due to the Byelorussian National Council (BNR) as the legal beneficiaries under the will made out by the members of Team 2 prior to their dispatch. (This amount is now being covered under Project AEPRIMER. Abramtchik, during the entire course of the conversation, felt that the team is now either captured or dead. When asked upon what he based this decision, he said that he was acquainted personally with all of its members, and if they were alive they would either have exfiltrated or made contact through other means. A rather sketchy review of the W/T traffic was given to Abramtchik.)

c. Regarding his Chief of Operations, Boris Ragula, Abramtchik indicated that he was not satisfied with Ragula's immigration to Canada.

He felt that Ragula's operational talents would have best been utilized in Europe. However, he noted that he had no control over the situation and since Byelorussian REDSOX operations were at their lowest ebb, there was no logical reason for Ragula to remain. He felt that the only reason Ragula had immigrated to Canada was because of unsatisfactory case officer/principal agent relationship. He hastily added that Ragula's move was somewhat impulsive.

d. The conversation returned to the matter of a principal agent to take the place of Ragula. Abramtchik stated that Ragula should remain knowledgeable of all activities; however, the suggestion made by the case officer that a principal agent be nominated in the U.S. with whom periodic contact would be maintained was acceptable to Abramtchik. His first suggestion was an individual named (Fnu) MARLIAK. Abramtchik said that this person was a devoted nationalist, unmarried, well-educated, and had an inclination to want clandestine work. He had never been exposed to operations and would require training. A second person named by Abramtchik as a possible PA was Dr. Stanislas HRYNKIEWICZ, now residing in Philadelphia. According to Abramtchik, HRYNKIEWICZ is about 40 years old and a man who had shown extreme courage during the Nazi occupation of Byelorussia. Abramtchik reflected that it was upon Dr. HRYNKIEWICZ's testimony before a Nazi military tribunal that he, Abramtchik, received house arrest as punishment rather than being executed. Dr. HRYNKIEWICZ had indicated that he would be willing to do anything in the way of aiding in the struggle against the Soviets. He told Abramtchik that he would be willing to accept a commission in the U.S. Army as a Major in the Medical Corps if Abramtchik felt that this would aid in the struggle, his logic being that he could be stationed at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. The undersigned advised against such an action since it was felt that if Dr. HRYNKIEWICZ had any potential, his primary duties to the Army would preclude his value to other activities which may necessitate travel. Abramtchik agreed and the matter was ended.

e. In the general discussion following the selection of PA's and while awaiting the arrival of Ragula, Abramtchik asked whether or not it would be possible for the undersigned case officer to relate to the interested area Branch or desk the name of Said Bey SAMIL, Feyzullah Efendi Sokak 1513, Fatih, Istanbul, Turkey. According to Abramtchik, this man is a civilian and is the grandson of the famous SAMIL who fought in the struggle against the Russians and the Turks. He is a Circassian. Said Bey has been in contact with Abramtchik through Paris Bloc activities and indicated in a rather general fashion that while Abramtchik was in the U.S., if he had any contact with the American intelligence officials, to pass the word that "we could do anti-Bolshevik work." Abramtchik stated that Said Bey said earlier that he had been in contact with American Intelligence in Turkey. However, the people were young and immature and were not definite in their proposals. He stated that he had indigenous contacts within the Caucasus and had people available in Iran and Afghanistan for infiltration. He said that the NTS was doing some work in this field, but that would ruin the potential. Said Bey further said that this work must be done without the knowledge of the Turks. This information was passed to CSR/7/DOB and

f. Dr. Boris Ragula arrived at approximately 1630 hours. The case officer, at first, found him to be a fairly opinionated person. Since his last contact with any American Intelligence officer was rather strained, it was anticipated that the meeting would be a continuation of the relationship experienced in Munich. However, during general introductory discussions with Ragula, the case officer found him to be receptive to suggestions although he still maintained a slight air of superiority. The case officer and the two principal agents went to an early dinner to insure adequate time to prepare the ground work for concrete operational proposals upon the arrival of DC/SR/7/TOB. During the dinner, the problems of past operations were recanted and both parties agreed that many mistakes had been made. Ragula again was critical of the way he had been handled by [redacted] and [redacted] In fact, he stated, the reason for his immigration to Canada rather than the U.S. was prompted by this unpleasant association. He indicated that these men did not understand his problems and they told him they were merely acting upon the orders of Headquarters. Ragula's attitude was somewhat tempered when he was told that the undersigned case officer was the Headquarters man of whom he had been so critical. It was explained to Ragula that the insecure method of assessment, recruiting, and general "sloppy" handling of Byelorussians at Louvain prompted the curtailment of Byelorussian REDSOX activities. The undersigned stated that he hoped both parties had learned a lesson. At this point, Ragula added, "What is past is past. Millions of people have been lost in wars and we must carry on our activity regardless of temporary setbacks." He would welcome the opportunity to work with the undersigned case officer. [redacted] joined the group at 2100 hours. The information which had been related to Abramtchik was repeated for the sake of Ragula, i.e., hot war planning, recruiting, and setting up of a PA spotting system among the Byelorussians, and the need for finding acceptable candidates for REDSOX missions. [redacted] reviewed some of the new technical methods available at the present time for in/exfiltration and the higher degree of success which could be assured. The undersigned told Ragula that the earlier operational planning which envisioned a two or three year stay within the Soviet Union was not practical and anyone undertaking a REDSOX mission now would be in the Soviet Union for a period of no more than three or four weeks. This meeting lasted until 2330 hours and resulted in the following:

(1) The BNR representatives agreed to engage in clandestine work subject to restrictions. However, knowledge of any REDSOX activity would be limited to Abramtchik, Ragula, and possibly the principal agent nominated in the U.S. for contact with the case officer. Dr. Vitaut TUMASH, with whom the undersigned had been in contact, would no longer be considered for anything in the FI field since Abramtchik personally felt that this man would not have the capabilities or interest in the intelligence-gathering activity.

(2) The BNR organization president and Ragula would look over the cadre potential for hot war activities in the U.S. and abroad. Abramtchik felt that once this activity began and the younger element involved in the hot war cadre was psychologically motivated, there existed an excellent opportunity of locating an action type candidate from among these elements for work now.

(3) Regarding the matter of PAs, it had been originally suggested that only one such individual be named in the U.S. However, Abramtchik felt that this activity could be expanded to include England, France, Belgium, Argentina, and Australia. These men would not receive any remuneration from the U.S. except, possibly, travel expenses.

(4) Upon the suggestion from the undersigned, Abramtchik may nominate a secretary who would act as a spotter after hours. This secretary would have natural cover. As a secretary, he would be able to travel with Abramtchik, execute secretarial responsibilities and maintain a list of potential candidates. Abramtchik indicated that he must think this over since it was fairly common knowledge that his finances were extremely limited and that he could not afford a private secretary. Therefore, he continued, it would be advisable, in his opinion, to maintain several unpaid spotters in the countries mentioned previously. However, among the persons he has indicated he would consider for the secretarial position was an individual named Theodore CHMAPIEJCUK, a graduate of Louvain University in Belgium and now residing in California. He was a graduate of German Officers School in Munich during World War II.

(5) Regarding Australia and Argentina, Abramtchik stated he would do all in his power to accumulate the names of potential candidates in those areas. He held that Argentina holds much promise because those Byelorussian emigres who have settled in that country have not assimilated into the economic or the culture of Argentina. As far as Australia is concerned, Abramtchik held high hopes for this area noting that the finest of the Byelorussian intellectual emigres were now located in Australia and as their Argentinian counterparts were having a hard time blending into the Australian way of life.

(6) Abramtchik originally intended to return to Paris by the middle of October. However, it was quite obvious that the prospect of an organizational trip to Argentina intrigued him. Prompted by the case officer, Mr. Abramtchik said he would apply to the American Committee for financial assistance to make the Argentinian trip. His reason for the trip would be ostensibly to attempt to neutralize the extensive "Return to the Homeland" propaganda of the Mikhailov Committee. (Note: Following this discussion, the president of BNR contacted the American Committee and outlined his proposal. This was tentatively agreed to by the American Committee, and [redacted] of the EO/5 office called up the undersigned case officer to inform him of the Abramtchik move, asking whether or not we were aware of the action.) At the present time, Abramtchik is in Canada for a minor operation under the medical care of Dr. Ragula. Abramtchik made one interesting observation which merits a notation at this time. He felt that those persons returning to Byelorussia from the Argentine held tremendous promise as potential internal contacts. When asked for the reason behind the statement, Abramtchik said that once they had returned to the Soviet Union and had experienced the conditions he would describe to them on his trip, patriotism and discontent will increase.

DC/SR/7/DOB told Abramtchik that the undersigned case officer would make the trip to South America to coordinate his activities with our offices and offer guidance.

(7) Regarding a trip to Australia, Abramtchik was not too inclined to undertake the journey at this time. He said, however, that he would obtain the information to pass on to any representative whom we may send to facilitate rapport with Byelorussian contacts in Australia.

5. The next contact with Abramtchik was set for the middle of October and in all probability will be held in Detroit. The undersigned will be contacted by telephone and the final arrangements of time, date, and place will be made.

[redacted]

(2) Vadim SURKO @ Vladimir CVIRKA

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

2 January 1928
Bierasna, BSSR

EDUCATION:

1933 - 39 BSSR Primary School
1939 - 41 Secondary School
1942 - 43 Pro-gymnasium
1943 - 44 Commercial School
1946 - 47 Cham, Germany. Belorussian Gymnasium (diploma)
1950 to date - University of Louvain. Social and political sciences.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

1947 - 48 Association of Belorussian Veterans in Germany
1948 - Belorussian National Democratic Party
1948 - 50 Association of Belorussian Combatants in GB
" Belorussian Christian Academic Society in GB
1949 - 50 Belorussian Christian Popular Movement
1948 - 51 Association of Belorussians in GB
1950 - Union des Belorussiens en Belgique
" Union des Combattants Belorussiens en Belgique
" Center of Belorussian Students' Organizations in Foreign Countries (member of the executive committee).
1952 - Belorussian Anti-Bolshevik Front (leading member)

MILITARY RECORD:

1944 - 45 Luftwaffe and Belorussian Units under German Command
Surrendered to US troops in 1945

POST-WAR WHEREABOUTS:

1945 - 48 Germany - DP status
1948 Emigrated to GB. Worked in coal mines.
1950 Obtained a scholarship at the University of Louvain through the BNR

KUBARK CONNECTION:

Same as Alexander MARGOWICZ

KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS:

Subject is one of the three highest-rated "students" controlled by CAMBISTA 2.

Possesses the ability to throw himself on a task with enthusiasm and concentration.

~~Security Information~~

Vadim SURKO @ Vladimir CVIRKA

Commands respect and liking as a leader.
Displays impressive sincerity and integrity.
Possesses charm.
May tend to drive people too hard.
ADAPTABLE ~~Acceptable~~ to US handling.

OP STATUS:

Traces and LCFLUTTER examination negative. No record of clearance located to date.

~~Secret~~ Information

[redacted]

Vladimir NABAGIEZ

DATE OF BIRTH:

1919

(3) EDUCATION:

MD

MILITARY RECORD:

Served on the Polish-German front as Lieutenant (presumably in ANDERS' Army).

KUBARK CONNECTION:

Subject assisted in the survey conducted by the BNR in March 1953. Subject brought to SR's attention as a result of this survey.

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

No information at present.

[redacted]

SECRET
Security Information

Vasil SCECKA

DATE OF BIRTH:

1923

EDUCATION:

Currently studying political science at the University of Louvain.

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

No information at this time.

COMMENT:

Subject was brought to SR's attention following a BNR census completed in March 1953. According to CAMBISTA 2, subject is "intelligent, reserved, and a good organizer."

SECRET
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Vladimir BUTRYMOWICZ

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

1922
Niesvicz, BSSR

(5)

EDUCATION:

Secondary

MILITARY RECORD:

Served in ANDERS' Army as Jr. Lieutenant

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

Traces initiated in August 1953.

COMMENT:

Subject was brought to SR's attention as a result of a census completed by the BNR in March 1953. According to CAMBISTA 2, subject is "intelligent, ingenious, and a sportsman."

[redacted]

Alexander MARGOWICZ @ Ales GALUBICHKI (Pen name)

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

(6)

5 June 1924
Medvedevo, BSSR

EDUCATION:

1931 - 38 Podswilye - primary school
1938 - 41 Glubokoye, Secondary school
1942 - 43 Pedagogical school (graduated with teacher's diploma)
1946 - 47 Cham, Germany. Belorussian gymnasium (graduated)
1950 to date - University of Louvain - political sciences.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

Union of White Ruthenian Veterans (GB)
Union des Belorussiens en Belgique
Union des Combattants Belorussiens en Belgique (secretary)
Association des Etudiants Belorussiens en Belgique
Subject is currently the editor of "Forward", a BNR publication.

MILITARY RECORD:

1944 - 45 SS Units. Surrendered to US troops in 1945. Escaped from PW stockade two months after capture.

POST-WAR WHEREABOUTS:

1945 Germany - black market operations
1946 - 48 Germany - DP status
1948 Emigrated to GB. Worked in coal mines. Edited a paper for the Belorussian youth.
1950 Subject obtained a scholarship at the University of Louvain through the BNR

KUBARK CONNECTION:

Subject was assessed in Munich in November 1951. Since that time, he has engaged in agent-spotting activities for KUBARK in Belgium, France, and GB, under CAMBISTA 2's supervision.

Subject was given a grant by KUBARK through CAMBISTA 2 to assist subject in his studies. (Though documents pertaining to this grant have not been located to date, it is believed that the sum allotted for it was $1000).

KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS:

Subject is one of the three highest rated "students" controlled by CAMBISTA 2. He has been assessed as an individual capable of superior

Alexander MARGOWICZ @ Ales GALUBICHKI (Pen name)

and imaginative thinking. Excellent speaker. Quiet--withdrawn. Shows strength of patriotic Belorussian feeling without fanaticism. Adaptable to US handling.

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

FOC granted 25 March 1953.

COMMENT:

Subject may currently considered by the field for extensive SR activities. It is expected that comments by the field on that score will be forthcoming before 1 December 1953.

Mikolai ARCHIUK

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

25 July 1924
Baranovicki, BSSR

(8)

EDUCATION:

1930 - 37 BSSR Primary school
1937 - 39 " Gymnasium
1940 - 41 " Russian Institute of Financial and Economic Studies
1945 - 46 Italy. Course in commercial trade, taken by subject while serving with ANDERS' Army.
1950 to date: University of Louvain. Social and Economic Sciences.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

1946 Association of Belorussians in GB
1947 Association of Belorussian Combatants in GB
1948 Belorussian National Christian Movement (GB)
1950 Union des Belorussiens en Belgique
" Union des Combattants Belorussiens en Belgique
" Association des Etudiants Belorussiens en Belgique
1953 Subject was elected Chairman of the Presidium for the organization of the Association of Belorussian Combatants in Belgium

MILITARY RECORD:

1944 - 45 Belorussian units under German command, and SS units. Captured by French troops in 1945. Recruited by ANDERS' Army while held as PW. Served with ANDERS in Italy.
1946 Shipped to GB. Held a job as civilian clerk for the Polish Reserve Corps.

POST-WAR WHEREABOUTS:

1948 - 50 GB. Clerk with the London Transport Co.
1950 Obtained a scholarship at the University of Louvain through the BNR.

KUBARK CONNECTION:

Same as Alexander MARGOWICZ and Vadim SURKO, excepting KUBARK grant.

KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS:

Possesses social poise.
Appears sincere and candid.
Ambitious - prepared to work conscientiously to achieve his ambition.
Somewhat unsure of himself. Tends to agree too readily with others' suggestions.
Adaptable to US handling.

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

Traces negative. No record of LCFLUTTER results and clearance located to date.

Stanislav HAROCKI @ Stanislav MAK

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

22 March 1922
Saska-Lipka, BSSR

MILITARY RECORD:

(9) 1944 - 46 ANDERS' Army

POST-WAR WHEREABOUTS:

1947 - 51 Great Britain
Currently studying political science at the University of Louvain.

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

Traces initiated in August, 1953.

COMMENT:

Subject was brought to SR's attention by CAMBISTA 2 following a BNR census completed in March 1953. According to CAMBISTA 2, subject is "intelligent, ingenious, and a good organizer." The field may propose to put subject to use in SR operations. Clarifications on that score will be forthcoming from the field by 1 December 1953.

SECRET
Security Information

Alexander SZOTZKO @ Alexander CHOTZKO

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

5 September 1924
Shishtshitzi, Sluzk Raion, BSSR

EDUCATION:

1932 - 33 Primary school in native village
1939 - 41 Teachers' college in Slutzk

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

1949 Association of Belorussians in GB
1949 Association of Belorussian Combatants in GS (Subject participated in the initial development of this organization).
1953 Subject was elected Secretary of the Presidium for the organization of the Association of Belorussian combatants in Belgium.

MILITARY RECORD:

1943 - 45 Belorussian units under German command. Captured by the US 1st Army. Escaped from PW stockade 14 April 1945.

POST-WAR WHEREABOUTS:

1945 - 48 Germany. Black market operations.
1948 Emigrated to GB under IRO auspices. (Documents required to emigrate through IRO were obtained illegally by subject).
1948 - 51 GB. Menial work.

KUBARK CONNECTION:

Sept 1951 Contacted in London by CAMBISTA 5.
Jan 1952 Assessed and recruited for agent training in Munich.
" " Began agent training with other trainees in Munich.
Feb 1952 Separated from training due to subject's unwillingness to undertake some of the hazardous aspects of training.
Feb 1952 to date: Absorbed by the CAMBISTA 2 "Students" organization in Belgium.

CRIMINAL RECORD:

Dec 1947 Arrested by CIC in Bayreuth in connection with black market activities. Sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment.

KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS:

(a) Limberness of mind. (b) Glibness. (c) Questionable courage. (d) Disregard for the Law. (e) Ability to cut corners. (f) Apparent seriousness in matters related to Belorussian national affairs.

OPERATIONAL STATUS: POC granted 14 March 1952.

Nikolai SHUST

DATE OF BIRTH:

1921

EDUCATION:

Elementary

(11)

OPERATIONAL STATUS:

No information at this time.

COMMENT:

Subject was brought to SR's attention following a survey conducted by the BNR and completed in March 1953. According to GAMBISTA 2 subject is "ingenious and sociable."

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e. RAGULA (REGULA)

(1) MGH-A-856, dated 8 November 1948, forwarded a report on one Boris RAGULA, alias RAHULIA, Boris, prepared by Intelligence Div., EUCOM. Information given is as follows:

(a) About 2 September 1948, RAGULA, a student at Marburg University, Marburg, Germany, and leader of White Ruthenian student organizations in Western Europe, left for Belgium with the intention of establishing the headquarters of the movement there, believing there were greater possibilities for the movement and work in Belgium than in Germany. RAGULA in a letter from Belgium to his wife in Marburg, Germany gave his Belgian address as B. RAGULA, 19 R.S. Donay, Flemmalle-Liege, Belgium. He intended to continue his studies at the University of Louvain.

(b) RAGULA was born 1 Jan. 1920 in Turetz, Poland and has been living in Marburg, Germany since 17 October 1945. His career included service in the Polish Army in 1939 and underground activities with the White Ruthenian National Movement, White Ruthenian Independence Party, and the White Ruthenian National Guard. He came to Germany in 1944 and joined Radislov Ostrowski's White Ruthenian Central Committee, training as a Major with a White Ruthenian Division at Grafenwohr. He is presently (date of report) active in White Ruthenian Veterans' League and is believed to have excellent connections with White Ruthenian emigre leaders as Nikolai ABRANCZYK of Paris, France.

(c) Comment at the end of this report was that REGULA may be useful to Belgian or other Western intel. services, as he is above average intelligence, strongly anti-Communist and said to have had considerable experience in anti-Soviet counter intelligence work with White Ruthenian groups. However, he couldn't be recommended unconditionally as he is egotistic, ambitious and primarily interested in furthering White Ruthenian nationalism.

(2) WBB-1243, dated 27 Dec. 1948:

(a) Stated that although subject was expected to come to Belgium, he was not listed on the registry of foreigners in Belgium nor did his name appear on the population list of the commune of Flemalle-Grande in which the address given in paragraph 1 a above is located. Also his dossier at the Police des Etrangers did not give any present address.

(b) Further, that the Council of Belgium Administration of Aid to Slavic-Oriental University students (COBAUSO) granted on 5 Oct. 1948 a scholarship to subject and his sister, Ludmila RAGULA.

(3) MGFA-2737, dated 14 July 1949, reported one RAHULA, Borys (Major). See attached copy of MGFA-2737.

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